

**Amendments to the CLAIMS**

1. (Original) A method of producing a film, comprising the steps of:
  - casting a dope prepared by dissolving a macromolecular material in a solvent on a casting support;
  - stripping the cast dope from the casting support to form a film;
  - subjecting the stripped film to tentering to stretch or regulate the film in a width direction of the film; and
  - subjecting the tentered film to roll drying to dry the film while conveying the film in such a manner that the film engages with a plurality of rolls,

wherein a solvent content in the film at beginning of the roll drying after the tentering is kept within a range of 3 to 8 wet base % by weight, a surface temperature of the film during the roll drying is kept within a range of  $T_g$  (glass transition temperature) of the film –  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to the  $T_g$ , and a rate of expansion of the film in a conveying direction of the film is kept within a range of –2% to 3%.
2. (Original) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the film is subjected to the roll drying in such a manner that the film engages with at least 10 or more rolls.

3. (Original) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein a length of stay of the film in a zone where the roll drying is carried out is 1 minute or more.

4. (Original) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the macromolecular material is cellulose acylate.

5-6. (Cancelled)

7. (New) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the solvent content in the film at beginning of the roll drying after the tentering is 4 to 7 wet base % by weight.

8. (New) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the macromolecular material is cellulose acetate.

9. (New) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the macromolecular material is cellulose triacetate having an acetate group substitution degree of 57.5 to 62.5%.

10. (New) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the solvent contains a chlorine-based solvent or a non-chlorine-based solvent as a prime solvent.

11. (New) The method as defined in claim 10, wherein the chlorine-based solvent is dichloromethane or chloroform.

12. (New) The method as defined in claim 10, wherein the non-chlorine-based solvent is at least one selected from the group consisting of methyl acetate, methyl formate, ethyl acetate, amyl acetate and butyl acetate, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, dioxane, dioxolane, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether and methyl-t-butyl ether, methanol, ethanol and butanol.

13. (New) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the dope further contains at least one plasticizer selected from the group consisting of triphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, cresyl diphenyl phosphate, octyl diphenyl phosphate and diphenyl biphenyl phosphate, trioctyl phosphate and tributyl phosphate, diethyl phthalate, dimethoxyethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate and dioctyl phthalate, triacetin, tributyltin, butyl phthalyl butyl glycolate, ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate, methyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate and butyl phthalyl butyl glycolate.

14. (New) The method as defined in claim 1, wherein the dope further contains a benzotriazole or benzophenone ultraviolet absorber.